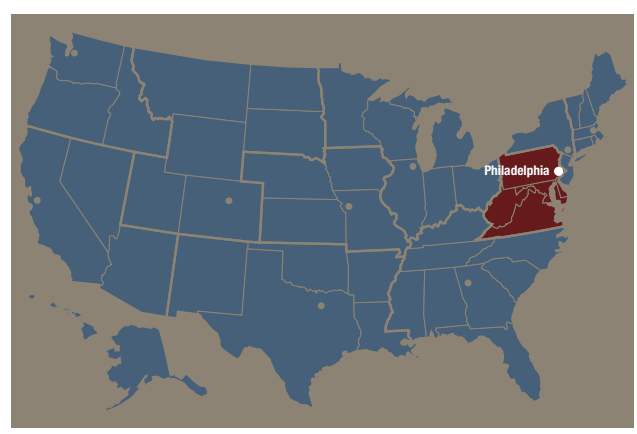




Behavioral Health Barometer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY Region III, 2014



Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SAMHSA
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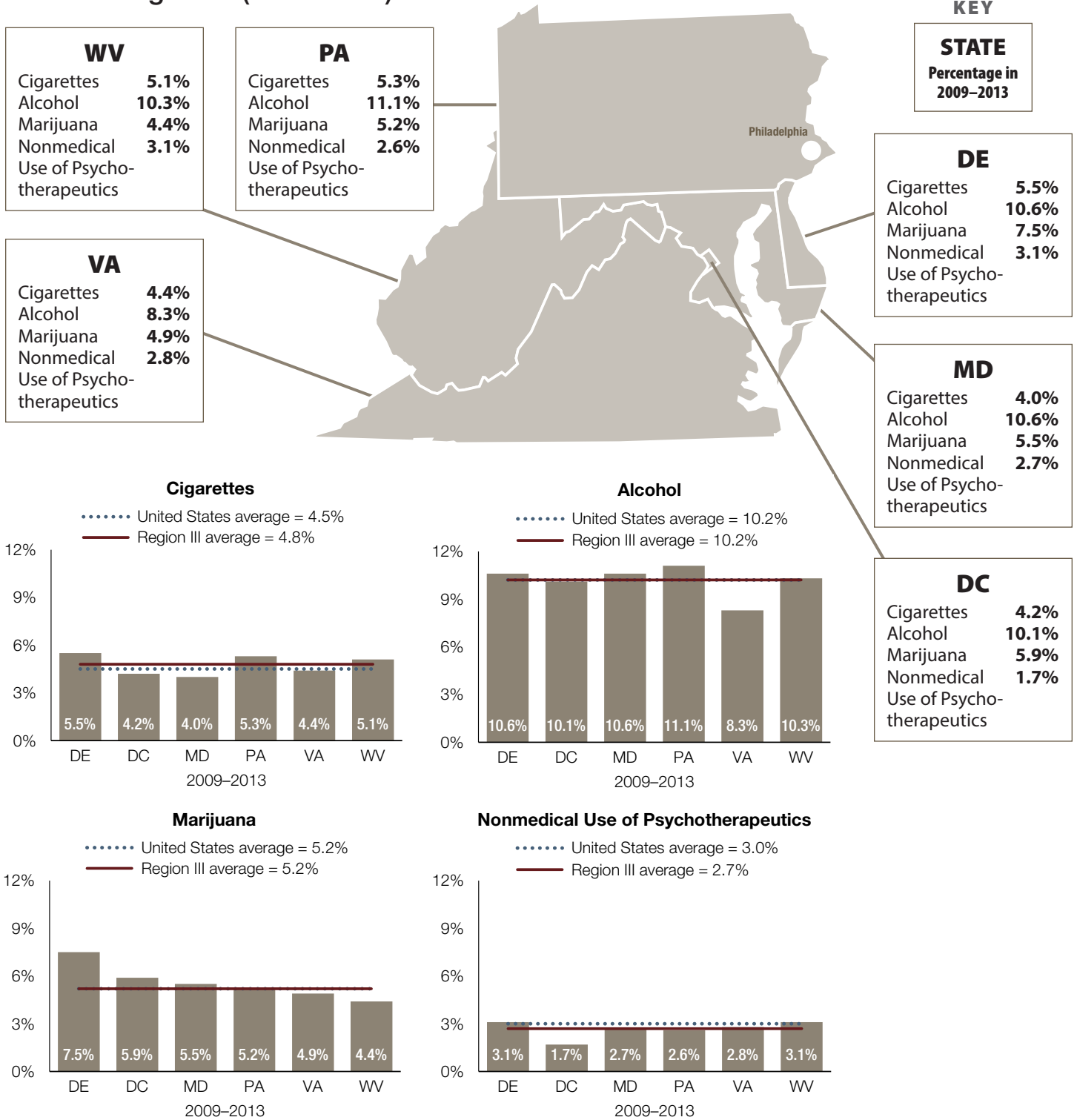
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YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

INITIATION OF SUBSTANCE USE



Past-Year Initiation (First Use) of Selected Substances Among Adolescents Aged 12–17 in Region III (2009–2013)¹



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009–2013.

YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

INITIATION OF SUBSTANCE USE



Past-Year Initiation (First Use) of Selected Substances Among Adolescents Aged 12–17 in Region III (2009–2013)¹

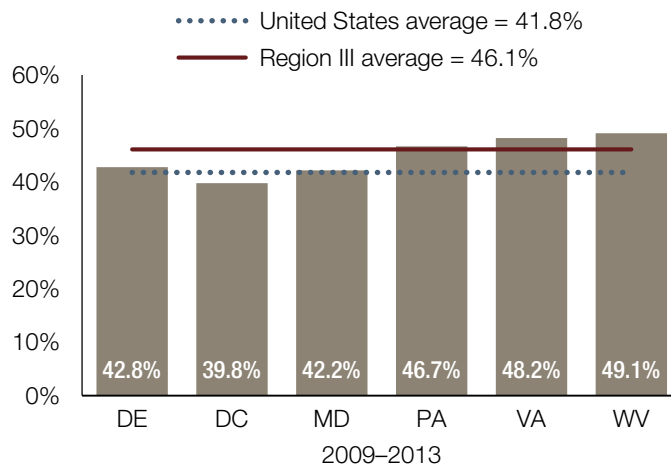
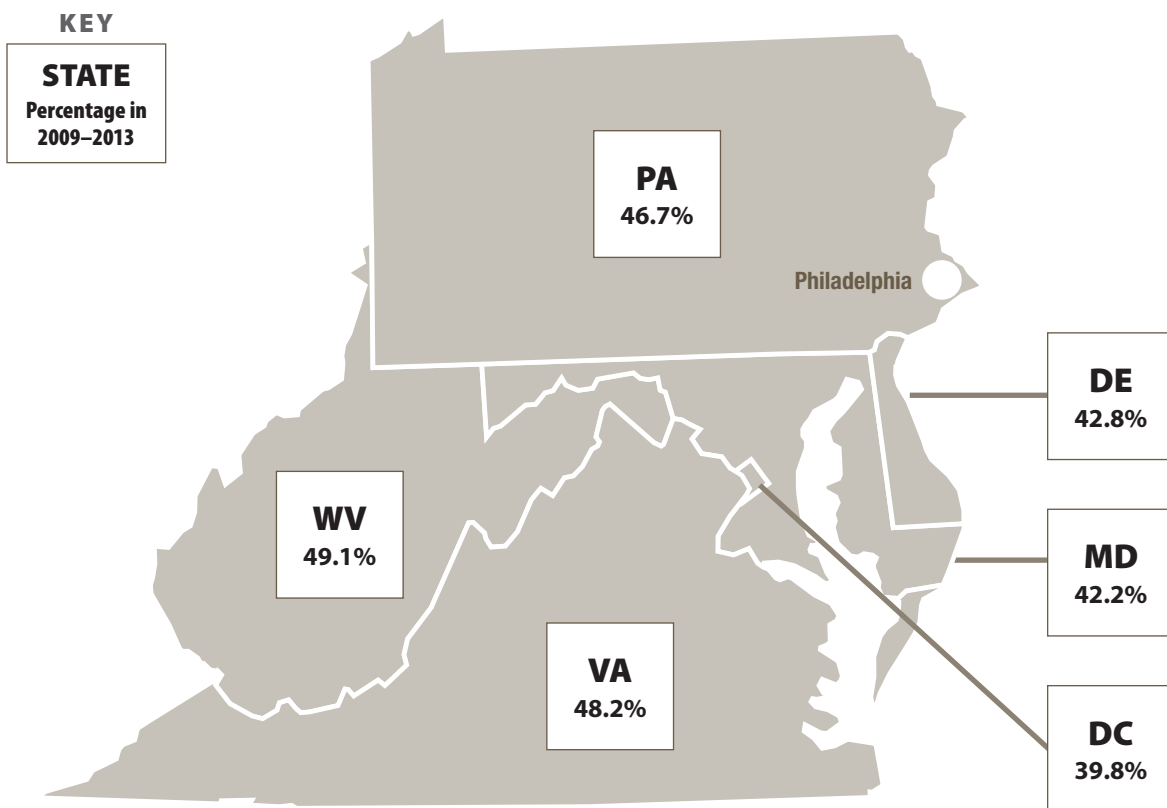
- From 2009 to 2013, an annual average of 10.2% of adolescents aged 12–17 in Region III had first used alcohol within the year prior to being surveyed, whereas 5.2 % had first used marijuana, 4.8% had first used cigarettes, and 2.7% had first engaged in the nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics.
- From 2009 to 2013, the annual averages of past-year initiation (first use) of cigarettes among adolescents aged 12–17 for each state in the region were not statistically different from the Region III (4.8%) or U.S. (4.5%) annual averages.
- During the same time period (2009 to 2013), the annual average of past-year initiation (first use) of alcohol among adolescents aged 12–17 in Pennsylvania (11.1%) was significantly higher than the Region III (10.2%) annual average, whereas Virginia (8.3%) was significantly lower than both the Region III and U.S. (10.2%) annual averages.
- From 2009 to 2013, the annual average of past-year initiation (first use) of marijuana among adolescents aged 12–17 in Delaware (7.5%) was significantly higher than both the Region III and U.S. (5.2%) annual averages.
- From 2009 to 2013, the annual average of past-year initiation of nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics among adolescents aged 12–17 in Washington, DC (1.7%) was significantly lower than the U.S. (3.0%) annual average.

ADULT MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT

TREATMENT FOR ANY MENTAL ILLNESS



Past-Year Mental Health Treatment/Counseling Among Adults Aged 18 or Older with Any Mental Illness (AMI) in Region III (2009–2013)¹



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009–2013.

ADULT MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT

TREATMENT FOR ANY MENTAL ILLNESS



Past-Year Mental Health Treatment/Counseling Among Adults Aged 18 or Older with Any Mental Illness (AMI) in Region III (2009–2013)¹

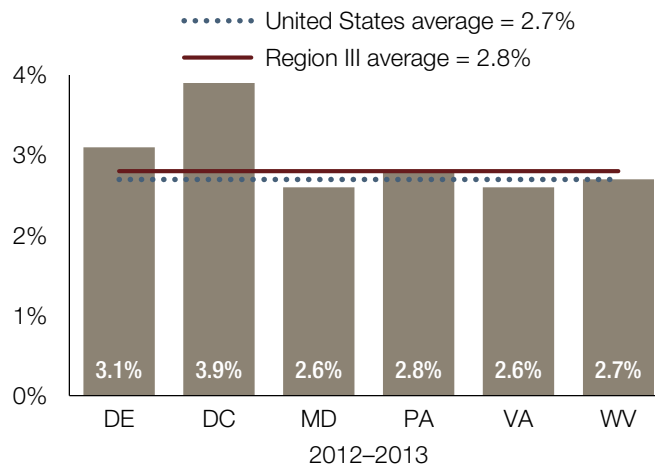
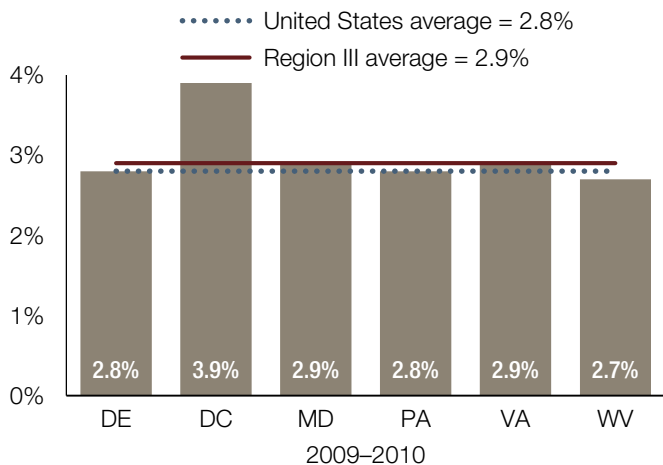
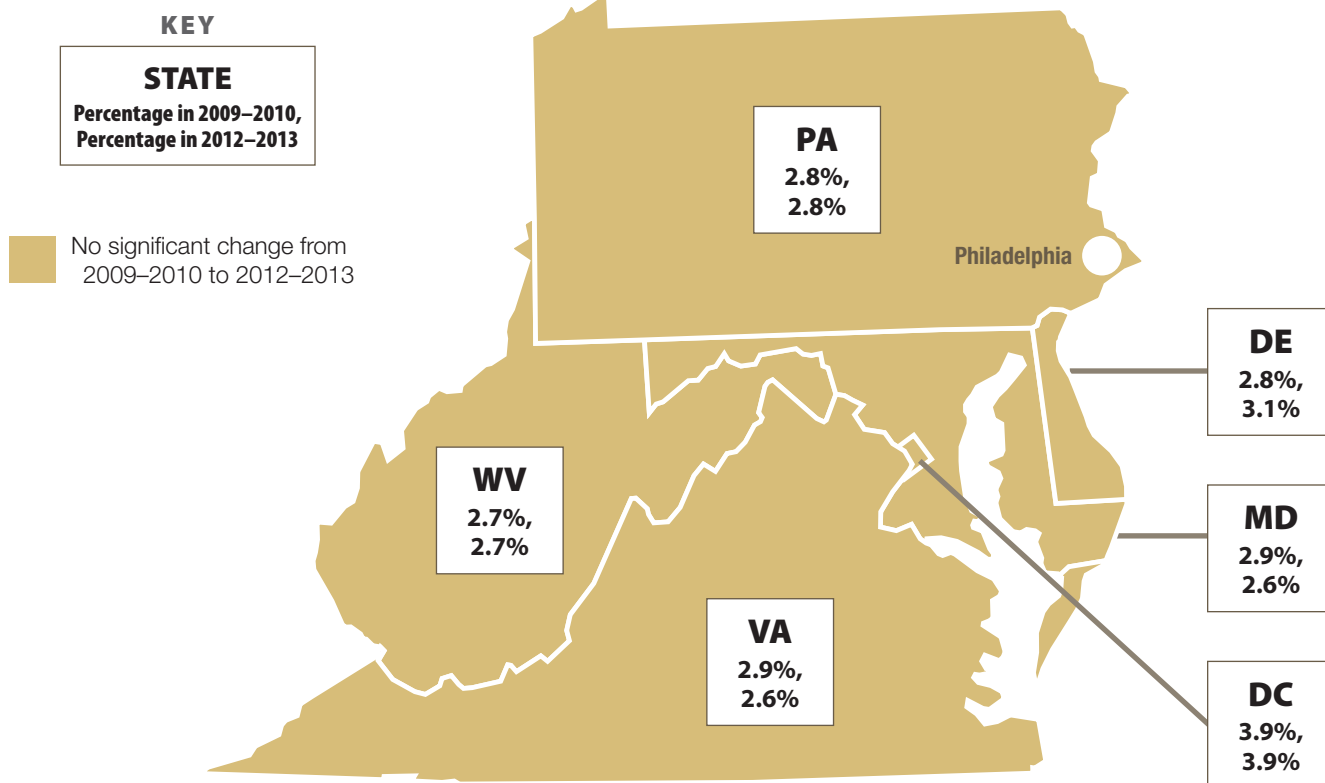
- From 2009 to 2013, an annual average of nearly 1 in 2 (46.1%) adults aged 18 or older with AMI in Region III received mental health treatment/counseling within the year prior to being surveyed.
- From 2009 to 2013, the annual averages of past-year mental health treatment/counseling among adults aged 18 or older with AMI across the states in Region III ranged from 39.8% to 49.1%.
- From 2009 to 2013, the annual averages of past-year mental health treatment/counseling among adults aged 18 or older with AMI in Pennsylvania (46.7%), Virginia (48.2%), and West Virginia (49.1%) were significantly higher than the U.S. (41.8%) annual average.
- During the same time period (2009 to 2013), the annual average of past-year mental health treatment/counseling among adults aged 18 or older with AMI in Washington, DC (39.8%) was significantly lower than the Region III (46.1%) annual average.

SUBSTANCE USE

ILLCIT DRUG DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE



Past-Year Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse Among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Region III (2009–2010, 2012–2013)²



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009–2010 and 2012–2013.

SUBSTANCE USE

ILLICIT DRUG DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE



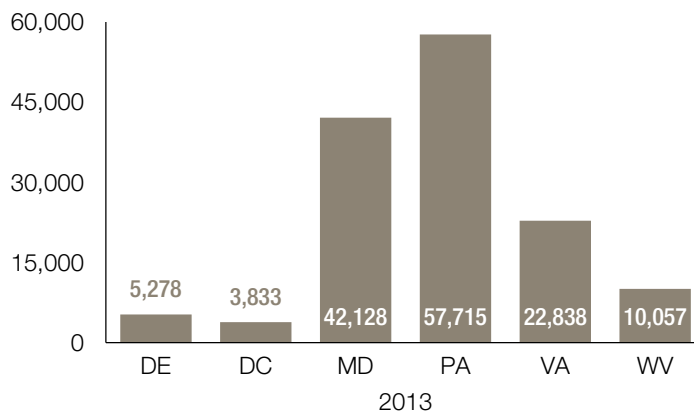
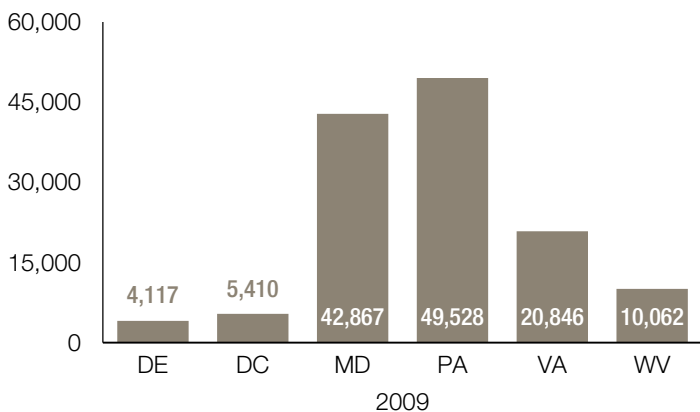
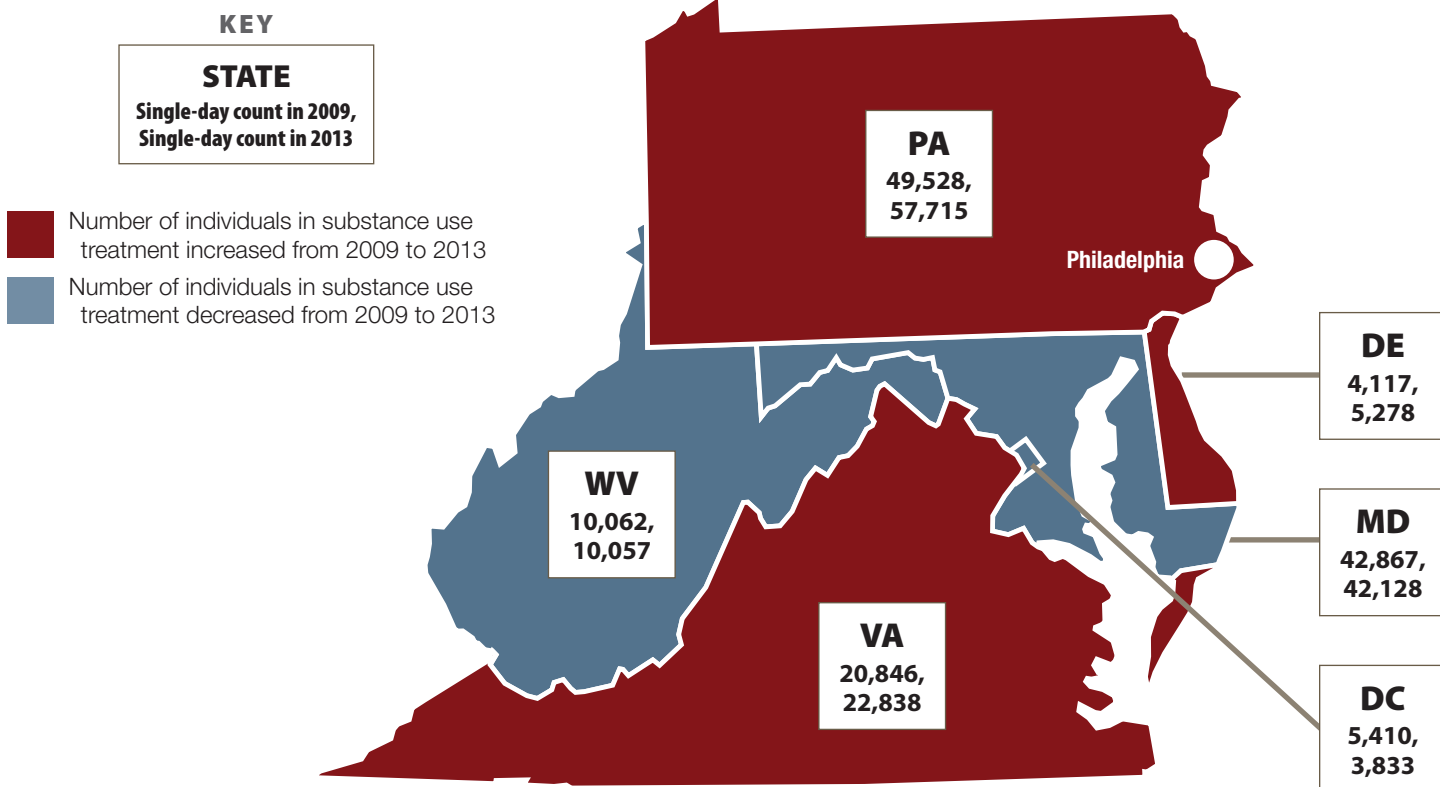
Past-Year Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse Among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Region III (2009–2010, 2012–2013)²

- In 2009–2010, 2.9% of individuals aged 12 or older in Region III were dependent on or abused illicit drugs within the year prior to being surveyed. The percentages of illicit drug dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older across the states in Region III ranged from 2.7% to 3.9%.
- In 2012–2013, 2.8% of individuals aged 12 or older in Region III were dependent on or abused illicit drugs within the year prior to being surveyed. The percentages of illicit drug dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older across the states in Region III ranged from 2.6% to 3.9%.
- For all states in Region III, there were no significant changes in the percentages of past-year illicit drug dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older from 2009–2010 to 2012–2013.
- In 2009–2010, the percentage of illicit drug dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older in Washington, DC (3.9%) was significantly higher than the Region III (2.9%) and U.S. (2.8%) annual averages.
- In 2012–2013, the percentage of illicit drug dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older in Washington, DC (3.9%) was significantly higher than the Region III (2.8%) and U.S. (2.7%) annual averages.

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT ENROLLMENT



Individuals Enrolled in Substance Use Treatment in Region III: Single-Day Counts (2009, 2013)³



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services, 2009 and 2013.

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT ENROLLMENT



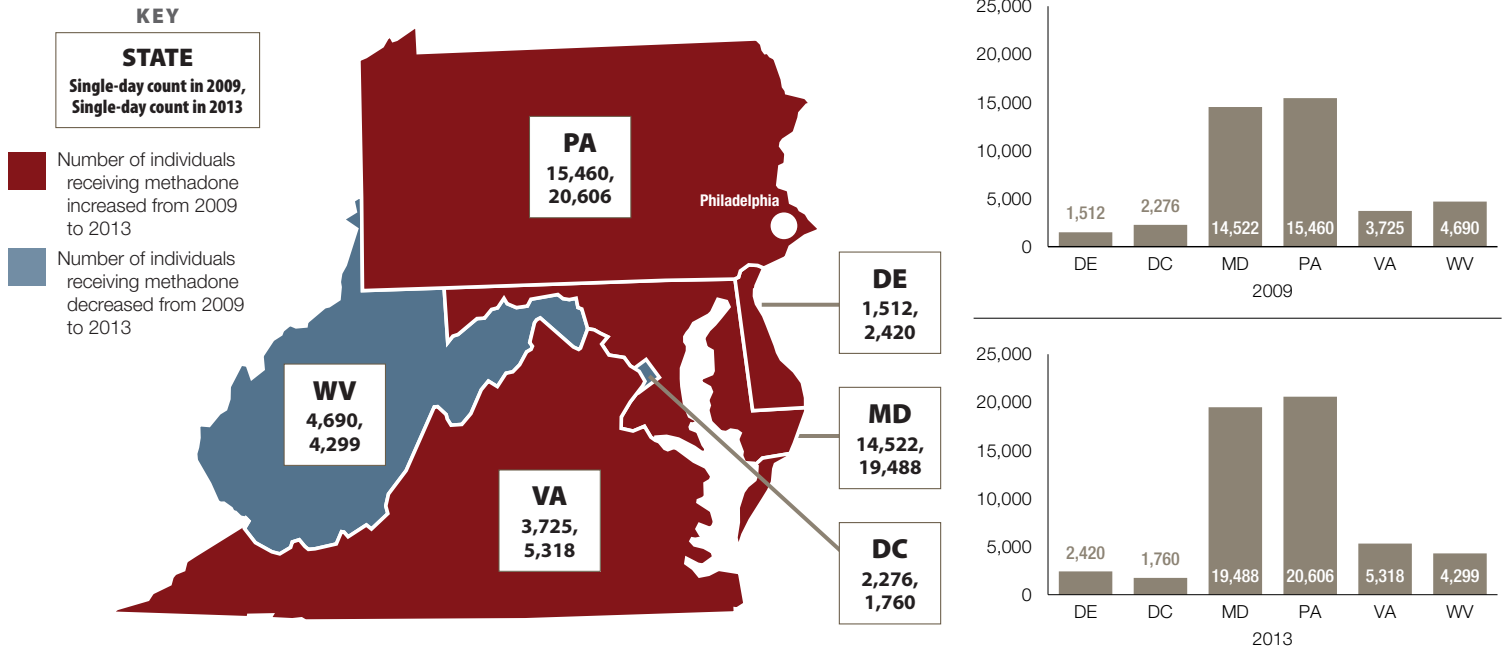
Individuals Enrolled in Substance Use Treatment in Region III: Single-Day Counts (2009, 2013)³

- In 2009, the numbers of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment on a single day across the states in Region III ranged from 4,117 to 49,528 individuals.
- In 2013, the numbers of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment on a single day across the states in Region III ranged from 3,833 to 57,715 individuals.
- From 2009 to 2013, the numbers of individuals in substance use treatment on a single day in Region III increased for Delaware (from 4,117 to 5,278), Pennsylvania (from 49,528 to 57,715), and Virginia (from 20,846 to 22,838).
- From 2009 to 2013, the numbers of individuals in substance use treatment on a single day in Region III decreased for Washington, DC (from 5,410 to 3,833), Maryland (from 42,867 to 42,128), and West Virginia (from 10,062 to 10,057).

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT OPIOIDS (MEDICATION-ASSISTED THERAPY)

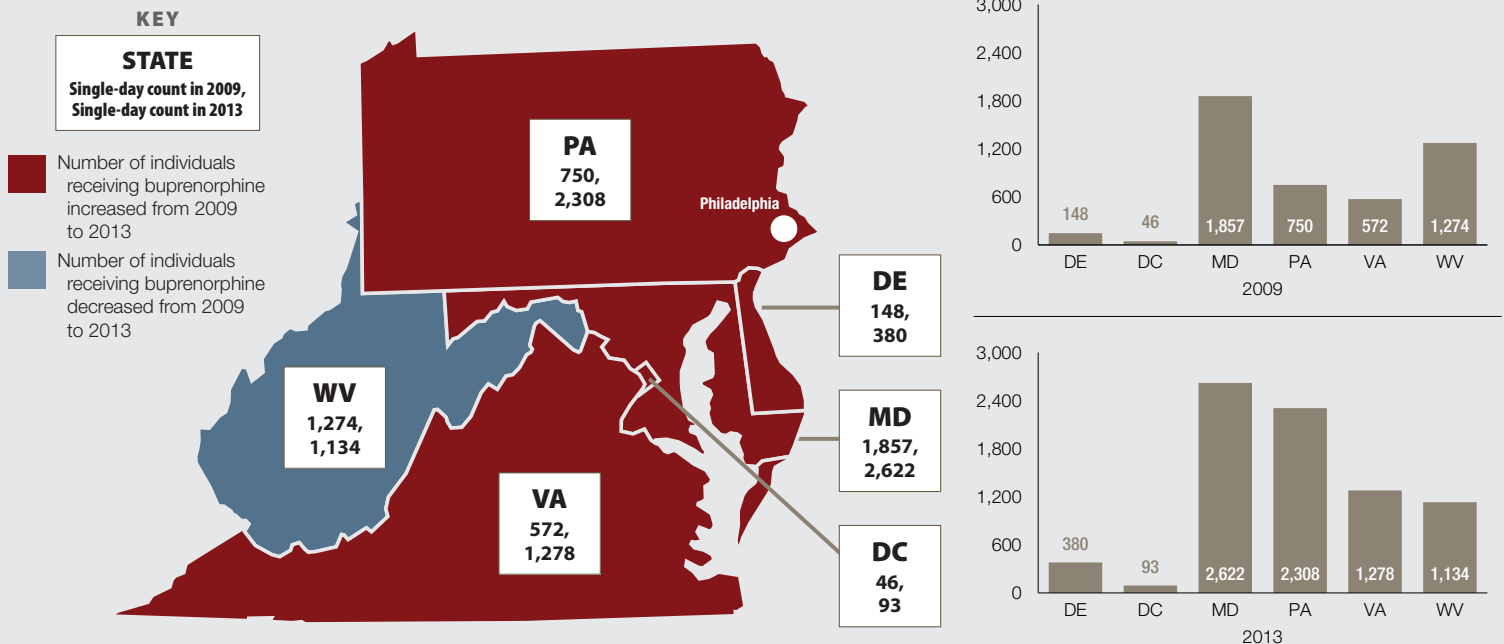


Individuals Enrolled in Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) in Region III Receiving Methadone: Single-Day Counts (2009, 2013)³



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services, 2009 and 2013.

Individuals Enrolled in Substance Use Treatment in Region III Receiving Buprenorphine: Single-Day Counts (2009, 2013)^{3,4}



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services, 2009 and 2013.

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT

OPIOIDS (MEDICATION-ASSISTED THERAPY)



Individuals Enrolled in Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) in Region III Receiving Methadone: Single-Day Counts (2009, 2013)³

- In 2009, the numbers of individuals enrolled in OTPs receiving methadone on a single day across the states in Region III ranged from 1,512 to 15,460 individuals.
- In 2013, the numbers of individuals enrolled in OTPs receiving methadone on a single day across the states in Region III ranged from 1,760 to 20,606 individuals.
- From 2009 to 2013, single-day counts for individuals enrolled in OTPs receiving methadone in Region III increased in Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, while single-day counts decreased in Washington, DC and West Virginia during the same time period.

Individuals Enrolled in Substance Use Treatment in Region III Receiving Buprenorphine: Single-Day Counts (2009, 2013)^{3,4}

- In 2009, the numbers of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment receiving buprenorphine on a single day across the states in Region III ranged from 46 to 1,857 individuals.
- In 2013, the numbers of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment receiving buprenorphine on a single day across the states in Region III ranged from 93 to 2,622 individuals.
- From 2009 to 2013, single-day counts of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment receiving buprenorphine in Region III increased in Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington, DC, while single-day counts decreased in West Virginia during the same time period.
- From 2009 to 2013, single-day counts of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment receiving buprenorphine increased 208% in Pennsylvania, 157% in Delaware, 123% in Virginia, and 102% in Washington, DC, while single-day counts decreased 11% in West Virginia during the same time period.

FIGURE NOTES



- ¹ Estimates are annual averages based on combined 2009–2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) data. These estimates are based solely on the sample, unlike estimates based on the small area estimation procedure as stated below.
- ² State estimates are based on a small area estimation procedure in which state-level NSDUH data from 2 consecutive survey years are combined with local-area county and census block group/tract-level data from the state. This model-based methodology provides more precise estimates of substance use at the state level than those based solely on the sample, particularly for states with smaller sample sizes.
- ³ Single-day counts reflect the number of persons who were enrolled in substance use treatment on March 31, 2009, and March 29, 2013.
- ⁴ Physicians who obtain specialized training may prescribe buprenorphine. Some physicians are in private, office-based practices; others are affiliated with substance abuse treatment facilities or programs and may prescribe buprenorphine to clients at those facilities. Additionally, opioid treatment programs (OTPs) may also prescribe and/or dispense buprenorphine. The buprenorphine single-day counts include only those clients who received/were prescribed buprenorphine by physicians affiliated with substance abuse treatment facilities or OTPs; they do not include clients from private practice physicians.

DEFINITIONS



Any mental illness (AMI) among adults aged 18 or older is defined as currently or at any time in the past year having had a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder (excluding developmental and substance use disorders) of sufficient duration to meet diagnostic criteria specified in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Adults who had a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder in the past year, regardless of their level of functional impairment, were defined as having AMI.

Dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs is defined using DSM-IV criteria.

Illicit drugs is defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens, heroin, or prescription-type drugs used nonmedically, based on data from original National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) questions, not including methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006.

Mental health treatment/counseling is defined as having received inpatient or outpatient care or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health.

Nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

Number of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment refers to the number of clients in treatment at alcohol and drug abuse facilities (both public and private) in each state.

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